Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

No. 16,191 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1944 Price 20 Sen

ARMY FLIERS DOWN 41 ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER IMPHAL AREA

Installations at Palel Airfield Also Blasted by Our Planes on April 17

Imperial Japanese Air Units in the Burma area controlling the air over the Imphal Plains shot down on April 17, 41 enemy planes, including three probables, and also attacked the Palel airfield, blasting its military installations, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 4:40 p.m. on Thursday.

The same communique also revealed that three Japanese planes have not yet returned.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:40 p.m. April 20

"Our Air Units in the Burma area that have been controlling the air above the Imphal Plains shot down 41 enemy planes (of which three unconfirmed) on April 17. Simultaneously our air units attacked the Palel airfield, blasting its installations.

"On our side, three planes have not yet returned."

Enemy Retreating
By K. IMAI and M. FUKUSHIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE KOHIMA FRONT, April 19.—The enemy force of about 500 that had been stiffly resisting from its position on the 461-meter hill southwest of Kohima was thrown into confusion as a result of the terrific attack conducted by the Japanese-Indian Allied Units just before daybreak today. It is now in full retreat.

Unable to withstand the momentum of the Japanese-Indian attack, the holders of the 461-meter hill position broke into indescribable confusion and set fire to their ammunition depot and provision stores. Mobilizing their dozen or so trench mortars they began to cover their retreat by means of furious fire. Abandoning their beehive position they poured out of the fortifications. Thus, the desperate engagement that had been continuing since April 9 for the 461-meter hill is steadily drawing to a close.

Tegnopal Fall Imminent
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT AN INDO-BURMESE BASE, April 19.—Tegnopal, the important fortress immediately confronting the Japanese, has now all but fallen with its first-line defense positions almost all in Japanese hands.

A furious attack had been in progress against Tegnopal since April 10. The Japanese captured one position after another, reducing, so to speak, a position in the morning and capturing a hill in the evening. The remnants of the defense force are still stoutly fighting but they cannot hope to continue the resistance for long. In fact, it appears that since yesterday they have begun retreating to a position four kilometers to the rear.

The fortress of Shenam behind Tegnopal burst into flames yesterday under the incessant pounding of the Japanese artillery and aircraft-dropped bombs. Its ammunition depot and fuel stores had exploded. Thick black smoke is covering the sky over the fortress. The main force of the 20th Division at Palel is reported to have been severely shaken.

Enemy Position Occupied
By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, April 19.—The various Japanese Army Units which are conducting a violent assault on the 4,057-height, 15 kilometers northeast of Imphal on April 16 occupied the area of the Leimakon Valley.

The occupation of the valley has put it within the power of the Japanese Forces to seal the fate of the enemy which is falling back upon the height.

On the other hand, the various units which have occupied the 3,524-height, 20 kilometers northeast of Imphal, have since April 15 been engaged in a severe fight with the enemy remnants which came to counter-attack with more than 10 tanks at the head of the column.

Suddenly on the morning of April 17 they surrounded about 1,000 enemy troops in concerted action

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

De Valera Assured of Measures Taken by Germany to Save Rome

Reich Carries Out Demilitarization in Earnest Effort To Safeguard Holy City From Wanton Bombing By Anti-Axis Planes

Domei

BERLIN, April 19.—A reply to the appeal made by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of the Eire Government asking the German Government's cooperation in safeguarding the city of Rome and its religious and cultural monuments was handed by the German Government to the Eire Charge d'Affaires yesterday assuring that the city was not being defended militarily and that there was no military justification for the Anglo-American bombing of the city.

Prime Minister de Valera's message stated that he was the President of a country the majority of whose citizens belonged to the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church and as such thought it his duty to express his deep anxiety—shared by the 300,000,000 Catholics all over the world—for the safety of Rome which was being endangered by the absence of proper measures taken by the belligerent Powers.

Eire's Prime Minister emphasized that the destruction of Rome was inevitable should the city be defended militarily by one side and attacked militarily by the other. The destruction of this Holy City which for nearly 2,000 years had been the seat of the Catholic Church would be a great misfortune to mankind depriving it for all time of its most precious memories of religious and cultural values. Millions of Catholics, Mr. de Valera stressed, would gladly give their lives to save these values. In conclusion the message appealed to the belligerents to heed the entreaties of millions of people in all countries and, by suitable mediation, to find a way to save Rome.

The Reich Government replied on April 18 in which it was stated that if Prime Minister de Valera's message was based on the assumption that no measures whatever had been taken by the belligerents to safeguard Rome, this was not according to the facts as far as Germany was concerned.

Reich Takes Measures

The Reich Government added that for a long time past Germany had given practical expression to her earnest desire to preserve the irreplaceable monuments and works of art in the open city of Rome for the cultural world by carrying into effect such measures that led to the complete demilitarization of Rome. Thereby they had deprived the Anglo-Americans of every pretext for wantonly destroying Rome's churches, monuments, homes and hospitals and for the killing of women, children and the aged.

The measures taken by the Reich Government were the following:

Firstly the commander-in-chief of the German army in question had for a long time prohibited the billeting in the city of Rome of any army formations or supply facilities of the German armed forces. The only exceptions were local hospitals in which wounded soldiers and prisoners of war were kept as well as the small forces of the German security police which were being employed to support the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

DRIVES BY RED ARMY IN SOUTHERN SECTOR OF E. FRONT DECLINE

D.N.B. Sees Indications of Another Shifting of Center of Activities

Special

BERLIN, April 19.—There are all indications for another shifting of the center of gravity in the operations on the Eastern Front, Martin Hellensleben, D.N.B.'s military commentator, said today. He declared that the situation in the southern sector, on which the entire offensive strength of the Soviet forces had been concentrated during the past few weeks, seemed to be becoming increasingly more relaxed, pointing out that the characteristic of the operations was the fact that with the increased activity of the German forces and their allies the strength of the Soviet offensive had decreased.

The commentator stated that it could not yet be decided how symptomatic this was that the Soviet offensive wave had come to a standstill but that the conclusion could be drawn that on both sides of the front the forces were being regrouped for the time being and that another storm would break loose at another point on the Eastern Front. The increased German activity is doubtless due to the aim pursued by the supreme German command of exploiting as much as possible the present intermediate stage of fighting for the improvement and stabilization of the front line, he said, adding that the occupation of the city of Nadvorna by Hungarian troops in the Stanislau area was doubtless one of the first effects of this operation.

Another Consequence

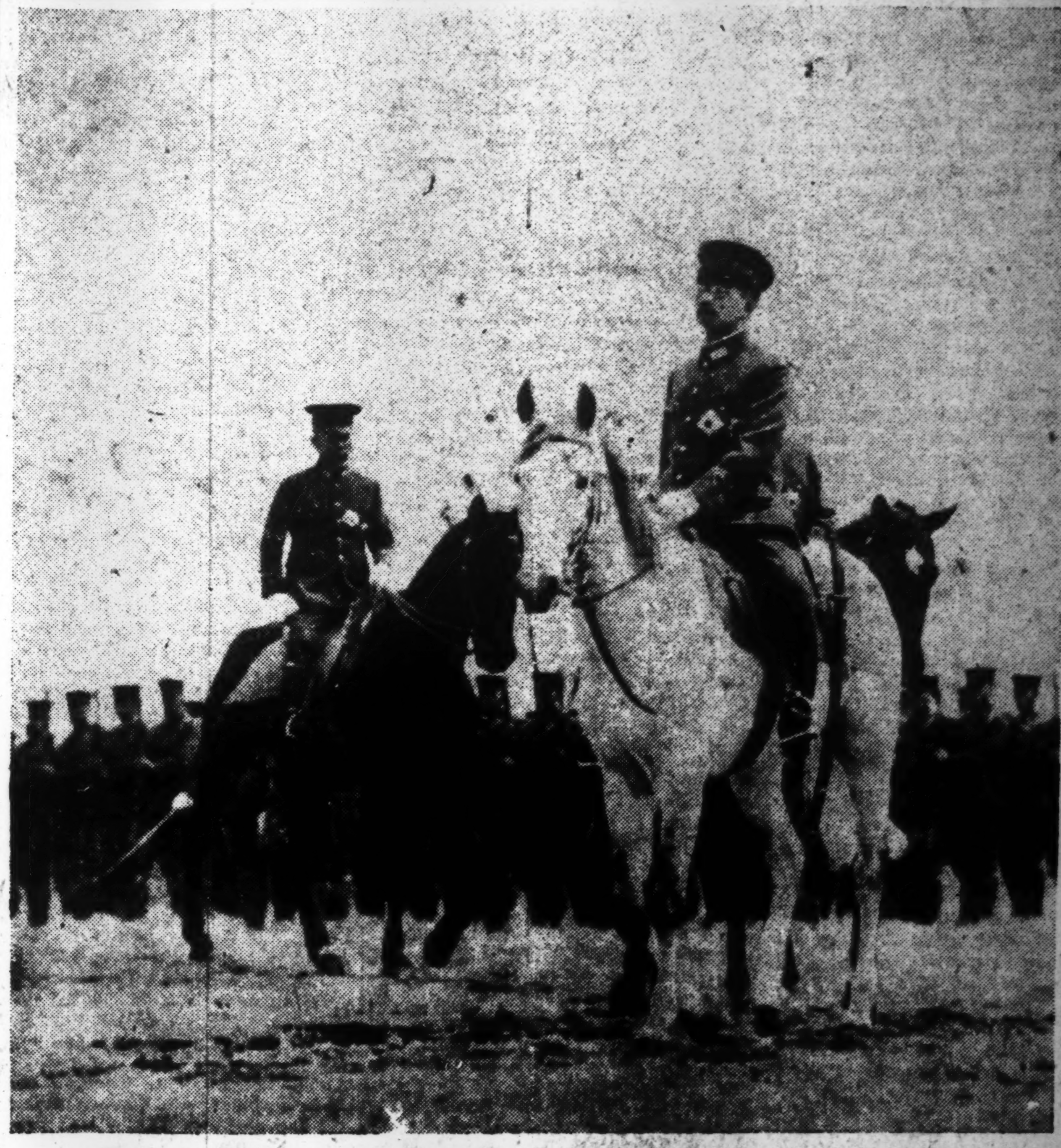
The attack of the German forces south of the Dniester was also considered another consequence of the latest operations by the commentator. He said that terrain in this front sector offered good possibilities either for offensive or defensive operations. He stated that German pressure was still being exerted in the Tarnopol area and that this pressure was coming from the northwestern direction, with German spearheads apparently having occupied the forefield of the town again. Reconnoitering in the northern adjacent areas has been very lively, he said, and has disclosed that the Soviet forces have deployed their forces in the hinterland close to the front.

The commentator said that the Soviet troop concentrations at certain sectors in the northern wing of the southern sector or in the central sector respectively revealed the Soviet intention of making a deep breach. He declared that the Soviet command was seemingly pursuing the aim of getting into the flank of the German north front, which so far has coped with all frontal attacks as well as flanking attacks to cut off the German forces. He said that facts allowed the conclusion that any such enterprise on the part of the Soviet forces had very little hope of success.

Touching on the battle in the Crimean Peninsula which has now turned into a battle for Sebastopol, the commentator said that the battle was in full swing and that the Soviet forces were, to an increased extent, concentrating all available technical means against this area. The battle is being continued with undiminished violence although the Soviet forces despite all numerical

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

His Majesty at Military Academy



His Imperial Majesty reviewing the graduating students of the Military Academy on Thursday.

EMPEROR HONORS GRADUATION RITES OF ARMY ACADEMY

His Imperial Majesty Inspects Students Engaged in Various Tasks at Institution

His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo was pleased on Thursday to honor with His presence the commencement exercises held at the Military Academy at Zama, Kanagawa Prefecture.

His Imperial Majesty, attired in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, left the Imperial Palace at 8:55 a.m. in an informal motorcar cortege. General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, was permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine, which was followed by other motorcars carrying Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and other high officials.

Leaving Harajuku Station at 9:15 a.m. in an Imperial train, His Imperial Majesty arrived at Haramachida Station at 10:40 a.m. Arriving at the Military Academy parade ground at 11 a.m., His Imperial Majesty graciously reviewed the various units of the Academy, including mechanized units.

His Imperial Majesty left the parade ground at 11:42 a.m. for the Military Academy and took lunch there.

At 12:50 p.m., the August Sovereign was gracious enough to listen to the discourses respectfully delivered by some of the students to be graduated and also graciously inspected the students engaged in various tasks.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grace the graduation ceremony with His presence at 1:20 p.m. and to grant Imperial gifts to the honor graduates through the Imperial Aide-de-Camp.

His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo left the institution at 2 p.m. for Haramachida Station where He boarded the Imperial train. His Imperial Majesty arrived at Harajuku Station at 3:45 p.m. and returned to the Imperial Palace shortly afterward.

On this occasion, five representatives of the press, Taketora Ogata, Vice-President of the Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company, Motosaburo Takada, Managing Editor of the Mainichi Shimbun, Shinjiro Yamane, Managing Editor of the Tokyo Shimbun, Kohei Murakami, President of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun Publishing Company, and Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency, were privileged to attend the discourses. Deeply conscious of the high honor done them, they were among those who waited upon His Imperial Majesty as He entered.

After His Imperial Majesty left the Academy, commencement exercises for Chinese and Manchoukuo students were held at the lecture hall with the attendance of War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei and Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching. The Manchoukuo and Chinese honor graduates were awarded prizes respectively from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and President Wang Ching-wei of the Chinese Republic. Some of them were presented with the Japanese War Minister's prizes.

Vandenberg Given Air Post

Special

LISBON, April 19.—The appointment of Major-General Hoyts Vandenberg as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary Air Force was announced today by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe, it is reported from London. Vandenberg succeeds Major-General William Butler whose new post has not yet been made public.

Eire Suspends Mail Line

Special

LISBON, April 19.—The Posts and Telegraphs Department in Eire tonight announced the suspension of airmail services to Europe, Algeria, Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Isles, Libya, Madeira, Morocco and Tunisia. Airmail services to war prisoners were also suspended, according to a Dublin dispatch.

DIMAPUR DEFENSE BOLSTERED BY FOE

Many American Soldiers Also Assigned to Guard Assam-Bengal Railway

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—In the face of the irresistible Japanese onrush along the Kohima-Dimapur Road, the British forces in Dimapur have placed important installations within the city under military supervision and also ordered the citizens to take part in reconnaissance duties and look-out over vital commissary lines, according to an Associated Press report from New Delhi.

The report adds that many American soldiers have been in charge of the Assam-Bengal Railway as transport soldiers for the past several months.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, today announced that embittered fighting has been continuing during the past two days between the Japanese Forces and the Anglo-Indian troops for the capture of a hill south of the Silchar Road and west of Bishenpur.

In this connection, press reports say that along the Kohima-Dimapur Road, the Japanese Forces are engaged with British tank and infantry units in a severe battle at a point seven kilometers north of Kohima.

Reports on War Situation

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—Anti-Axis troops have come into contact with the Japanese at a point northeast of Imphal, while fighting with the Japanese Forces is continuing in the sector west of Bishenpur, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia announced today, according to a Colombo dispatch received here.

Planned Month Ago

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—With regard to the removal of the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, to Ceylon, reports reaching here from London indicate that it was completed a month ago, but that the announcement of the change was put off until today. Side by side with the announcement of the shifting of Mountbatten's headquarters, the anti-Axis camp started a vigorous campaign intended to create an impression that a general counter-attack on Burma is impending.

Informed quarters on April 17 circulated views whose highlights are:

1. Mountbatten moved his head-

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NIPPON UNITS DOWN 3 RABAUL RAIDERS

Three Planes Also Shot Down By Buka Defenders and One at Buin

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 20.—Three planes were downed by Japanese Units at Rabaul on New Britain Island on Tuesday when a formation of 105 enemy planes consisting of bombers and fighters made a vain attempt to attack our position but fled in face of our furious counter-attack.

Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

3 Buka Raiders Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 20.—Without suffering any damage, Japanese Units in the Buka Island area, north of Bougainville Island, downed three enemy planes out of a total of 23 fighters and bombers which launched an unsuccessful daylight assault on our position on Tuesday.

All the rest of the raiders were put to rout.

One Plane Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 20.—Twelve enemy fighter planes tried to attack Buin on Bougainville Island on Tuesday afternoon.

Promptly counter-attacking the enemy, Japanese Forces stationed there shot down one plane and repulsed all the others.

No damage was reported on our side.

Foe Loses 2 Planes
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 20.—Two planes were shot down by Japanese Units at Saipan on Tuesday when about 10 large-sized enemy aircraft attacked our position there but were forced to flee without making any effective attack, according to latest reports.

Dewey Carries Wisconsin

Special

LISBON, April 19.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York carried Wisconsin as a Republican presidential candidate as the complete returns of Wisconsin's presidential primary of April 4 confirmed the unofficial tabulations which disclosed that Dewey won 17 of the State's 24 delegates to the Republican convention while Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, captured four and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, gained three.

ANTI-AXIS STARVING PEOPLE OF S. ITALY

Food From Military Trucks Being Stolen and Black Market Activities Rampant

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—Describing the severe shortage of food in southern Italy and the lack of organized transport, the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Naples reports that thousands of tons of anti-Axis foodstuffs are being stolen by the Italians from military trucks and sold on the black market at prices anywhere from 10 to 70 times their normal value.

The correspondent's report follows:

"The racket of stealing food from military trucks reached such proportions that in the courts of Naples alone, an average of 80 cases a day are tried for illegal possession of army supplies. Although at night many lorries carry guards armed with tommy guns, it is impossible to spare men for this task during the day and, as a result, few drivers arrive at their ultimate destination with a full load.

"This situation has arisen mainly from the acute food shortage in southern Italy, a condition which is further aggravated by the lack of organized transport for delivering what supplies that exist. The only ration which the Italian people are receiving from the anti-Axis is seven ounces of bread a day

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No Short Cut in War With Japan, Warns Former U.P. Editor

Special

LISBON, April 19.—The warning that there was "no short cut to victory over Japan" to Americans was made this time by Joe Alex Morris, former foreign editor of the United Press, according to a dispatch received here. Morris stressed that the Japanese people were solidly behind the Government in the prosecution of the war to the finish. He gave the war-weary Americans little comfort when he said that even after the end of the war in Europe, it would probably require "three to five years to defeat Japan."

NEW CABINET CREATION TROUBLING BADOGLIO

Compelled to Visit Naples to End Political Stalemate With Party Leaders

Special

LISBON, April 19.—Marshal Pietro Badoglio is expected to arrive in Naples tomorrow to confer with leaders of the six Italian political parties, according to a Naples report.

Badoglio has encountered considerable opposition from the party leaders over the personnel of the new Cabinet, and pessimism is rife on his chances of breaking the political stalemate. However, politicians express the hope that the joint conference will solve the problem.

Meanwhile, a Reuter's dispatch from Naples confirmed the report that Badoglio will visit Naples and added that he will discuss with the Junta of the anti-Fascist parties the difficulties connected with the formation of the new government.

The report added that Professor Vincenzio Arangio Ruiz, president of the National Liberation Committee at Naples, and Dr. Oreste Longobardi, secretary of the Socialist Party, representing the Junta, have made it clear to Badoglio that it would be impossible to reach any conclusion unless he made it possible for the anti-Fascist parties to negotiate with him collectively.

Accidents in U.S. Increase

Special

LISBON, April 19.—In accidents alone, 220,000 persons have been killed in the United States since Pearl Harbor, the American National Safety Council reported today, according to a Chicago dispatch. The figure was 40,000 larger than the latest war casualties of the United States armed forces announced by the War Department.

AKSAM POINTS OUT NEUTRALS' RIGHTS

Their Trade With Reich Not Delaying Second Front, Turkish Journal Comments

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—It is clear that the trade of the neutral countries with Germany is not a factor that is holding up the anti-Axis Second Front project and that the neutrals have as much right to decline entry into war as the belligerents to continue fighting, the Turkish journal Aksam comments in regard to the recent continued pressure of the United States and British Governments on the neutral countries.

These two Governments have been serving intimidatory notes upon Turkey, Sweden and Spain in an endeavor to coerce them into renouncing their trade with Germany, thus incurring their just resentment.

This resentment is discernible in the tone of the Turkish paper Aksam, which points out:

"United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his 17-point statement emphasizes international justice and elimination of pressure on the freedom of trade and says that the anti-Axis nations are fighting for those ideals. But is not the recent Anglo-American pressure on the trade of the neutral countries contradictory to the principles set forth in that statement? Just as the belligerents have their own reasons for fighting, so the neutrals have the right to decline entry into war. The American spirit of democracy surely can understand this point.

"At any rate, the neutral countries concerned are all minor nations which are obviously in no position to decide the issue of the war. On the other hand, the only country that is really fighting the Germans is the Soviet Union but she is quite reticent. She is making tremendous sacrifices but is confident of her own fighting strength and is not demanding that other nations should join the war or that they should sacrifice themselves in her cause. For some time she has been demanding the formation of a Second Front but what is preventing it is assuredly not the trade of the neutrals with Germany. This is quite demonstrable by the fact that in spite of their trade with Germany the Red Army is continuing so gallantly to fight and to advance without cessation."

Defeated British Ask U.S. to Send Troops To India to Save Tottering British Empire

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—Panic-stricken by the reverses suffered by the anti-Axis forces in the Indo-Burmese border area, the British Government has appealed to the United States for aid, Drew Pearson, a Washington Post columnist, reveals in an article in today's issue of that paper.

Pearson's expose follows:

"With the war in the Indo-Burmese border region developing in a manner entirely contrary to expectations and the Anglo-Indian forces falling into acute difficulties, the British Government through General Sir John Dill, representative of the British General Staff in the East stationed at Washington, has appealed to the United States military authorities to dispatch a large force of Americans at once to save the critical situation facing the British Empire.

"The United States military authorities have given no favorable reply to this appeal, wanting to know rather why the British, maintaining a large force in India, have not moved them out to the front. Sir John has pointed out the general unrest in India and explained that the British authorities must dispose a large strength of troops throughout the country in order to provide against an armed uprising of the people.

"In case, however, the United States Government should comply with the British demand, terrific opposition is expected to rise at home. Especially, from the Isolationist camp in the Senate violent criticism is certain to be offered that there is no need to dispatch American troops to help the British hold on to their Empire."

Press Comments

Thursday, April 20

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESSURE ON TURKEY

ASAHI—By the Hull statement of April 8, the United States and Britain are endeavoring to coerce Turkey, as they have done in the case of other neutrals, to stop exporting supplies to Germany. The reply of the Ankara Government is now about to be given.

The problem is not merely that of the Turkish export of chromium ore to Germany. What makes it noteworthy is that the fundamental and historic clash of interests between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp has begun to make itself manifest in the Turkish issue. No doubt the United States and Britain will do everything in their power to avoid coming into open rupture with the Soviet Union so long as the war continues. It should be apparent to them that any political trouble among the three Powers is fraught with the danger of bringing harmful effect on their military operations.

The circumstances surrounding the rumor of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's resignation no doubt are connected with the Soviet problem. On the other hand, the political rivalry between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp over Turkey and the Balkans, coupled with the Polish and other issues, is making it difficult for the three Powers really to come to an understanding.

The Anglo-American pressure on Turkey, thus, can be regarded as a sort of counter-measure for their previous diplomatic defeat in Turkey. The Soviet Union cannot be wholly unconcerned over such an Anglo-American move. The silence of the Soviet Union is all the more significant for the fact that public opinion in Turkey since March has been antipathetic toward Britain but rather favorable toward the Soviet Union.

As a result of the Anglo-American diplomatic failure in regard to Turkey, no hope can now be entertained that the latter would enter the war. On the other hand, the United States and Britain no doubt are deriving a negative sort of satisfaction from the fact that the maintenance of neutrality by Turkey precludes unlimited and free passage of the Bosphorus or Dardanelles Straits to the Mediterranean on the part of the Soviet Union.

The United States and Britain, however, cannot stand by watching the Soviet Union placing Istanbul and the two straits under her influence. The adamant attitude of Turkey toward the two Powers is rooted in her traditional national policy, but it probably is also a result of her perception of the disunity among the three Powers. This can be regarded as added proof that the rivalry among them is daily intensifying.

ANGLO-AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND OIL PROBLEM

TOKYO SHIMBUN—We need no longer dwell at this stage on the fact that at every turn the United States and Britain are exposing their incompatibility and antagonism owing to their world policies of selfish imperialism. It is a well-known fact that the visit of Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. to London is aimed at settling the various issues pending between the two countries which are causing friction between them.

Among those pending issues, the most serious is the petroleum question. Arrangements have already been made for discussing it at a conference to be held shortly at Washington by the representatives of the two countries. Yet, because of an unexpected utterance by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, mud-slinging has started between the two countries. Knox declared that the United States Government had decided to undertake the laying of pipelines across Saudi Arabia because American oil interests had demanded that the United States Government should eliminate the pressure of the British capital on West Asia.

This has naturally sharply aroused the British Government and people. Knox's utterance was quite provocative, ill-concealing the complicated antagonism existing between the two countries. The mutual intention to restrain each other with the petroleum conference at hand most probably has lit the fuse to the controversy.

The West Asian oil problem is not new. It held the germ of trouble between the United States and Britain even as far back as immediately after the last Great War. Accompanying the strengthening of the American voice in the current war, dollar diplomacy has penetrated to all parts of the world and had at last come to encroach even upon the oil and airway preserves of Britain. For Britain's part she cannot help considering that the laying of pipelines in West Asia by the United States is certain to develop into the establishment of air and naval bases for the protection of the pipelines constructed. It is clear that the American aid to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia is part of the agitation to take advantage of the anti-British tendency of this child of fortune. On Britain's part, she could not help making a determined stand against the American infringement of her sphere of influence in West Asia, the heart of the Imperial route so vital to what is called the British three-C policy.

That the United States and Britain, the two pillars of the anti-Axis front, are "dreaming different dreams on the same bed" has been powerfully demonstrated by the mud-slinging occasioned by the Knox statement. The Manchester Guardian has declared that the United States Secretary of the Navy had been bribed by the oil interests, while the Wall Street Journal has even hinted at the inevitableness of a war with Britain by saying: "So long as Britain does not abandon her imperialistic policy, the next stage of history will be a most unfortunate rupture between members of the same race."

This friction between the two countries is not without interest to us, but the problem is much more serious. For the rest of the world to permit these two Powers to pursue their inordinate imperialistic ambitions would be to give the world over to eternal warfare. Thus, the nations who are now cooperating with these two Powers should consider that the part they are now playing is bound to lead them to their self-destruction.

ITALIAN SAVANT KILLED BY FLORENCE TERRORISTS

Special

LISBON, April 16.—Professor Giovanni Gentile, president of the Academy of Science and Art and former Italian Education Minister, was assassinated by several cyclists in Florence when he left his home on Saturday night, according to a Milan report.

Through his unfortunate death, Fascism has lost its most famous cultural politician and scientist for he had a decisive share in establishing the spiritual structure of Fascism.

The great Fascist school reform of 1922-25 is due to the late savant, who at that time in his capacity as Education Minister carried out reforms in which the entire youth training was put on a new basis in the spirit of Fascism. In numerous books and public speeches, Gentile explained and deepened the spiritual basis of Fascism.

It is recalled that Professor Gentile visited Japan as an exchange professor in 1935.

Seeks More Negro Troops

Special

LISBON, April 19.—Every tenth soldier of the United States army must be a Negro, an official announcement made today declared, according to a Washington dispatch. The report added that at present the Negroes serving in the army constitute nine per cent of the force but the announcement called the Negro share to be raised to 10.4 per cent.

U.S. Threatens Canners

Special

LISBON, April 18.—Fifty-three canneries of the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., were given until Thursday to sign new union contracts under threat of presidential seizure and government operation of their plants, according to a dispatch received here. The edict was issued today by the regional War Labor Board at Seattle.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 19

In the Sebastopol area, the Soviets supported by strong artillery and battle-plane formations launched abortive attacks against our positions.

On the lower Dnjestr, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated with many enemy tanks knocked out and local dents were either ironed out or sealed off. North of Jassy, two major Soviet attacks collapsed.

In eastern Bukovina, Rumanian troops again mopped up the terrain yesterday. Between the Carpathian Mountains and the area east of Stanislau, German and Hungarian divisions successfully continued their attacks with the town of Nadvorna captured by Hungarian troops.

South of the Dnjestr, our formations threw the Soviets further back in daring attacks. In the area west of Tarnopol and southwest of Luck, repeated Soviet attacks collapsed in the fierce fighting.

In the Nettuno beachhead and south of the Adriatic Coast, enemy thrusts collapsed with heavy casualties suffered by them.

Strong American bomber formations with fighter escort yesterday noon penetrated as far as Berlin. In the face of the difficult defense conditions, 44 enemy planes including 40 four-engined bombers were shot down.

British bombers last night attacked Paris and the Baltic Sea area.

Some enemy planes entered western Germany and the Berlin area, and 14 enemy bombers were destroyed by our night-fighters and A.A.-artillery.

Strong German bomber formations last night raided London causing conflagrations and destruction. Other Reich planes bombed objectives in eastern Anglia.

HEAD OF MOSLEMS BACKS INDIA DRIVE

Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Urges Followers to Rise and Crush Britain, U.S.

Exhorting all Moslems to take up arms to fight the United States and Britain, the enemies of India and Mohammedanism, Hag Amin El Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, declared that the advance of the Japanese Forces into India means the protection of 120,000,000 Moslems.

The Grand Mufti made this declaration in a statement given recently to the Mainichi Shimbun through its Berlin correspondent. The statement, in substance, follows:

"The victory of Japan and Germany, who are fighting the United States and Britain, our common enemies who have been mercilessly oppressing all the Moslems in the world, is also our victory. Have Japan and Germany ever attacked Mohammedan nations? America and Britain are being led by Jews, our old enemies.

"With the outbreak of the present war, the relation between the Japanese and the Moslems has become particularly close. In India, there are 80,000,000 Mohammedans and there are many more in the Philippines, Burma, Manchoukuo and China. Therefore, we can say that the advance of the Japanese Forces into India means the protection of about 120,000,000 Moslems. In view of that fact, our relation with Japan assumes greater strength and our cooperation with that country likewise takes on added intensity.

"Moslems in India, the general public in India, the advance of the Japanese and Azad Hind Forces into India is a capital opportunity for liberating yourselves from British shackles. Cooperate with the Japanese and Azad Hind troops and join the war for Indian independence.

"The liberation of India will result in the freedom of all other Mohammedan countries. I ask all the Mohammedans in East Asia to cooperate with Japan and drive forward toward the goal of liberating all Moslem countries.

"The objective announced by the Foreign Office of Japan on February 9, 1943, must be attained. Those Moslems who are obliged to serve in the British army or those who do not know the meaning of their service in the interests of Britain, should immediately end such service and join in the war against Britain.

"Britain is your true enemy, the enemy of Mohammedanism. That country, in cooperation with America, has sold all the sacred places and temples in Palestine to the Jews and, moreover, is affording every protection to the Jews.

"Moslems who cooperate with Britain and America are violators of the principle of Mohammedanism, because they are aiding the nations that are doing everything to destroy Mohammedanism. They are supporting the very nations that are now oppressing India, Palestine, Egypt and other places of Mohammedanism.

"I firmly believe that all the Moslems in general and those in India in particular will fulfill their duties as Mohammedans, and that they will realize their objective of freeing themselves from the shackles of Britain and the United States. The time has now come for you to cooperate with Japan, to take part in the war against the enemies of India—the enemies of all Moslems."

Army Fliers Down 41 Enemy Aircraft Over Imphal Area

(Continued From Page 1)

with a unit which had succeeded in making a detour to the rear of the enemy's position, and a heroic fight for the annihilation of the enemy is proceeding.

West African Army Smashed
By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, April 17.—In a general offensive launched against the enemy in the Kaladan sector, crack units of the Japanese Forces have inflicted smashing blows on the West African army and are now pursuing enemy remnants while continuing to advance toward a strategic position at Paletwa.

The total war results gained by the Japanese in the southern sector of the Indo-Burma border from March 21 to April 10 are as follows:

Number of enemy dead abandoned, 1,200; horses left on the field, 100; enemy arms captured or blasted, 10 tanks, 27 light armored cars, 111 trucks, four trench mortars, one rapid-firing guns, 27 heavy and light machine-guns, 34 automatic rifles, 200 parachutes, 11 boats, 19 tents, food, clothing and other war supplies.

Army Ace Saves Lives of Men of Convoy By Crashing Plane Against Foe Torpedoes

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, April 20.—At the sacrifice of his life by dauntlessly blasting himself against an enemy torpedo, Sergeant-Major Kiyoo Ishikawa, a young Army Wild Eagle, gallantly saved not only the lives of the officers and men of a Japanese convoy fleet but also important war materials on the Indian ocean, the great exploit of which became known recently, inspiring the Imperial Japanese Forces.

On April 14 in the midst of the Indian offensive operation, a Japanese convoy fleet, consisting of the transport vessel, X X Maru, and several others, cruising in the waters near X X under the protection of the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Army, was caught by an enemy submarine under water. The plane piloted by Sergeant-Major Ishikawa was one of the direct-escorting aircraft in our fighter plane units.

From the submerged enemy submarine, three torpedoes were discharged against the X X Maru. It was 11:20 a.m. Quickly detecting the torpedo-discharge, Sergeant-Major Ishikawa launched a valiant dive-bombing attack against the enemy undersea craft in cooperation with his comrade planes that were escorting the Japanese convoy.

With lightning speed, the three torpedoes discharged by the enemy were shooting on the waters and approaching X X. The distance between the convoy fleet and the torpedoes was shortened second by second. No time was allowed to spare. The bombing attack on the submerged foe submarine was important but the blasting of the approach of the torpedoes was more important to save the critical moment of the fate of the convoy.

Sergeant-Major Ishikawa, turning from the submarine attack swiftly gave a hot chase to the shooting torpedoes. Failing to hit the torpedoes, the young hero carried out a death-defying and daring self-destruction assault against his objectives, blasting one torpedo together with his plane.

Meantime, the convoy fleet already had started its turning to avoid the torpedo hit, and succeeded in getting out of the way of the two torpedoes.

With his gallant end, Sergeant-Major Ishikawa thus successfully saved the lives of the officers and men of the convoy fleet, X X in number, as well as the vital war materials.

Upon making port, the convoy fleet wired that it was greatly moved by the dauntless action of Sergeant-Major Ishikawa and wished to express deep condolence to him.

Sergeant-Major Ishikawa was 25 years old. In 1937, he entered an army aviation corps and was promoted to a sergeant-major in 1942. Among his many heroic exploits was that of single-handedly shooting down a giant enemy Consolidated PBY plane on March 14, just one month before his gallant death, when he attacked the enemy plane and downed it by one stroke.

De Valera Is Assured Of German Measures

(Continued From Page 1)

Italian police.

Secondly, the railway network of Rome, including all stations, for a considerable time had been serving exclusively civilian needs, particularly transporting their food supply. It was not being used by the German army as reinforcements and supplies were not being directed through Rome.

Thirdly, all members of the German armed forces were, on principle, prohibited from entering Rome. Only persons having business within the city regarding the welfare and security of the civilians are allowed to enter and then only with a passport issued by the German High Command in Italy.

These German measures had been officially made public several weeks ago and the Vatican had also been informed. The situation, therefore, was as follows: The city of Rome was not being defended militarily as there were no military objectives within its sphere. If British and American bombers were attacking Rome as they had done, there was no military justification because the city only contained civilian facilities.

The anxiety of Prime Minister de Valera was, therefore, unfounded, as far as Germany was concerned. The responsibility for the destruction of the Holy City rested entirely with the British and American commands.

The Reich Government, as mentioned before, always and exclusively had been concerned with the sparing of Rome and its population from the ravages of war and with the preserving of the priceless works of art. Consequently it was only left for the Prime Minister of Eire to apply to Britain and the United States to draw their attention to the established fact of the demilitarization of Rome and to urge them to abandon their senseless attacks.

Should the attitude of Germany's adversaries toward Rome not be revised, they would be totally responsible for the consequences. In conclusion, the German reply states that the question of the preservation of Rome had been the subject of recent discussions between the German Ambassador to the Holy See and the Vatican. On that occasion the German Ambassador informed the Curia of the measures taken by the German side for the preservation of Rome and made it clear to the Vatican that the responsibility for the destruction already caused in Rome or likely to be caused rested entirely with the British and Americans.

Drives by Red Army In Southern Sector Of E. Front Decline

(Continued From Page 1)

and material superiority have been unable so far to achieve any successes, the commentator said, adding that the German and Rumanian brotherhood in arms was standing an excellent test.

19 Stormoviks Downed

Special

BERLIN, April 19.—In the forefield of Sebastopol German tank-busters and battleplanes destroyed five Soviet batteries and nine tanks, it was disclosed today. German fighters and artillery shot down 19 Stormoviks in the same sector. A Soviet attack against the southeastern forefield of Sebastopol resulted in the destruction of five Soviet tanks and two batteries.

On the lower Dniester, 22 Soviet tanks were destroyed. In the Gugoriupol area German bombers put nine Soviet tanks out of action by direct hits. Soviet attacks north of Jassy supported strongly by tanks were intercepted by German counter-attacks. The Soviet forces lost 11 tanks. The Luftwaffe destroyed or damaged 17 more tanks.

Northwest of Jassy Rumanian troops captured five more localities and took some prisoners. Hungarian forces captured a great amount of arms, vehicles and other materials between the upper Pruth and the Dniester. The upper Dniester has been crossed at several places by the German troops. Despite fresh reinforcements the Soviet forces were pushed out from several positions on the southern bank.

Dimapur Defense Bolstered by Foe

(Continued From Page 1)

quarters to Ceylon a month ago and is planning the commencement of a counter-attack by land from Arakan with Anglo-American, Indian and Chungking forces.

2. There was an intention on the part of Mountbatten to have the anti-Axis air-borne units which were commanded by the late Lieutenant-General Charles Wingate descend in the rear of the Japanese Forces and get into a position for attacking them on both flanks.

3. Mountbatten's headquarters is making preparations for the launching of an attack on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and on the west coast of Burma. The first plan for such an attack was upset by the action of the Japanese Forces in starting a vigorous advance to Imphal before the anti-Axis forces had time to begin a counter-attack. The second plan came to naught through the encirclement and destruction by the Japanese Forces of the air-borne units which assumed the offensive as foremost units of the anti-Axis forces and through the death in action of their commander Wingate. The third plan, the one with which Mountbatten is occupied, would make Ceylon Island a base from which to conduct an attack by way of a sea route.

But there is little prospect of such an attack being made anything like a reality under conditions which are prevailing in the war situation around the Indo-Burma border. Nothing has thus come out of Mountbatten's plans for a counter-attack.

With the rainy season near at hand Mountbatten finds himself faced by the necessity of making a fundamental alteration in his strategic plan. This is the explanation of the fact that he has up to today concealed the fact of the removal of his headquarters to Ceylon. From present indications it will not be long before he goes back to India with his headquarters.

Confesses to Oregon Fire

Special

LISBON, April 16.—The sheriff of Tillamook, Oregon, declared today that 15-year-old Earl Griffith had confessed starting a fire in which his brother and two sisters were burned to death near Rosenburg, Oregon, in October, 1942, because he was angry at his father for sending him to bed, according to a dispatch received here.

BALDWIN DISCOUNTS CHUNGKING ABILITY

Anglo-American Differences And Poor Transport Blamed For Failure in Burma

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 19.—American-British differences over strategy and Chinese backwardness are among the factors responsible for the confusion over the Burma war, wrote the New York Times military analyst, Hanson Weightman Baldwin, in another critical appraisal of the military potentiality of China, in his article "Confusion over Burma." He declared as follows:

"The front in China is static; there is very little fighting there. The Chinese supply system can at best be described as chaotic and this is particularly true behind the lines.

"Each Chinese soldier is supposed to get 24 ounces of rice daily and in some sections of the front he does. In others—particularly in the rear areas where conscripts march on foot for hundreds of miles to join their assigned units—he is lucky if he keeps alive. He adds to this diet whatever he—or farmers around him—can raise.

"Much of the Chinese Army is infected with scabies. Veneral diseases are not treated largely because of the scarcity of drugs; besides, there are very few trained doctors.

"For so-called artillery companies, armed with 'mortars,' there is virtually no heavy equipment and very few planes. Ostensibly, there are more than 120 Chinese divisions or their equivalent but these vary widely in strength and composition, and may number anywhere from four to ten thousand. And politically, China is far from a united and integrated nation.

"Although the United States looks upon China as a great Power, Britain does not. Britain made it plain that she did not intend to give up her hold upon Hongkong after the war. The patronizing attitude on the part of some British in India toward the Chinese—an attitude too often characterized by the British colonial system—adds fuel to the fire of Chinese indignation.

"The American approach on the other hand has been far more emotional, but less realistic. We have erroneously looked upon China as a nation in the Western sense and expected from her accomplishments of which she is not yet capable.

"The American public does not realize that one of the strictest censorships in the world governs the dispatches from China and we have only the dimmest picture of the true conditions there.

"American romanticism about China has certainly beclouded our vision; yet, on the other hand, the British approach has not been a complete one. The truth, as usual, probably lies between the extremes."

While conceding that the Chinese troops in Burma are fighting well, Baldwin alleged that the fact that the Chinese armies failed to push southward and westward from Yunnan to coordinate with Stilwell's operations and the American air commandos which might have opened a route toward China from Assam, is "in itself a sufficient index of the weakness and very limited offensive capacity of Chungking."

Baldwin continues that the present Burma situation is also due to the fact that the Burma theater does not receive the priority it should and the extreme slowness and many delays with which organizational supply and construction work in India have been accomplished and also because of the differences between Stilwell and Mountbatten.

Baldwin concluded: "But in one sense, the enemy has done us a service. The new Japanese threat to our Burma supply lines may force the reconciliation of the anti-Axis views in southeast Asia, may produce eventually more realistic, a more just appraisal of China and her military potential and may inspire more energetic—it is to be hoped, a far more energetic—solution of supply and transportation problems by the British in India."

Anti-Axis Starving People of S. Italy

(Continued From Page 1)

although there have been occasional issues of olive oil. In the last ten days there has been an issue of approximately eight ounces of sugar.

"This means that at the present time we are supplying the Italians with food which contains only 590 calories a day which is far below that needed for bare existence. During the month before the anti-Axis occupation last September, the populace was receiving 1,378 calories a day.

"It is clear that thefts and black market activities cannot be satisfactorily controlled unless more food is provided for the people. The reply that shipping space is not available is of course unanswerable. However, AMGOT officials believe that some of the conditions which now prevail could have been avoided by better planning and a more far-sighted policy in London and Washington."

Cork-Britain Shipping Stopped in New Move Against Eire's Stand

Special

LISBON, April 19.—As new measures to apply added pressure on Eire, the British Government today suspended the shipping between Cork and Britain and curtailed rail traffic between northern and southern Ireland, according to a London dispatch. The suspension of shipping bottles up one of Eire's main outlets for livestock and agricultural products, an A.P. correspondent reported. He said that these measures, which are obviously linked with the anti Axis preparation for the second front, dealt a fresh blow to Eire whose economic set-up has already been hit hard.

AUSTRALIA WORRIED ABOUT MACARTHUR

Press Says People Entitled to Know Whether He Will Run For U.S. President

Special

LISBON, April 19.—The possibility of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, running for the United States presidency in the coming elections this year has caused considerable confusion in Australia, according to a Manchester Guardian dispatch from Melbourne.

The dispatch said that the question has been raised in Australia whether MacArthur, who has been mentioned as one of the candidates for the Republican nomination, intends to continue holding his Pacific command under which Australian troops are fighting or whether he wants to return to the United States as a presidential candidate.

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent declared that although Australia did not want to interfere with domestic American politics, various Australian press comments stated that they felt that Australia was entitled to learn whether MacArthur intends to command Dominion troops in the coming "dangerous and risky operations" or if he wants to hand over the command to someone else at the "critical moment."

Meanwhile, a San Francisco dispatch said that Australian Prime Minister John Curtin arrived there today enroute to London to attend the Prime Ministers' conference.

Curtin was accompanied by General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of the Anti-Axis Land Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and Sir Federick Shedden, secretary of the Australian Department of Defense and Coordination.

Warren Named Speaker

Special

LISBON, April 19.—The Republicans have elected Earl Warren, Governor of California, as the keynote speaker at the Republican National Convention and temporary chairman after they had received assurances that he was not a candidate for Vice-President or any other national office, a Chicago dispatch revealed.

Warren had been mentioned as a 'dark horse' presidential possibility and most frequently for the vice-presidency but the word of the California Republicans that their Governor would not run for any national post despite the fact that the State's 50 convention delegates are pledged to Warren as a favorite son and presidential hopeful made them give the keynote post to Warren.

BRITON DENOUNCES SPEECH BY AMERY

Says Secretary Unfit to Hold Post; Admits Despotic Rule In Indian Provinces

Special

LISBON, April 18.—Apparently in order to defend the continued British imprisonment of leaders of the Indian Congress Party, Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, told Parliament today that the whole campaign for creating mass sabotage and for paralyzing the activities of the government was almost certainly one for which the Congress leaders were responsible, according to a London dispatch.

Amery pointed out that in October, 1939, "the so-called high command" of the Congress Party ordered Congress ministries in eight Indian provinces to resign in order particularly to embarrass the general conduct of the government of India and also to make it clear that they were dissociating themselves from responsibility for the conduct of the war. Amery said that for those reasons the functions of the government were taken over by him by a proclamation as provided for under the Act of 1935.

Asserting that opportunities had been given the Congress leaders in the subsequent three years to come to some compromise or understanding, both with the government and other elements in India, but that none of these opportunities were taken advantage of, Amery said that Sir Stafford Cripp's declaration . . . . which, he said if accepted would automatically have involved a resumption of parliamentary self-government in all provinces . . . . was similarly treated by Congress leaders. He declared that the situation which led to the proclamation originally had not altered and that difficulties in the way of a resumption of self-government in those provinces still continued.

Parliamentarian Lawrence assailed Amery's speech as one of the most provocative on the Indian situation and heatedly declared, "If Amery does not realize that his speech is controversial and if his friends sitting beside him do not realize it, that completely convinces me that he is totally unfit for the position he holds in the government."

Parliamentarian Reginald Sorensen said that whatever one thought of Congress it was a shocking state of affairs that for the third time five out of 11 provinces in British India, including the most important provinces of Madras and Bombay were to accept what virtually was a despotic government at a time when the anti-Axis forces were waging a prolonged war for reverse principles. After debate the House approved five orders relating "to India and Burma."

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AQUINO DECORATED FOR HIS SERVICES

Special Philippine Envoy Presented With First Class Order Of the Rising Sun

In appreciation of his contribution to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the Republic of the Philippines, Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly who is now visiting Tokyo as the head of the Philippine Mission for expressing gratitude to this country, was on Thursday presented with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun by His Majesty the Emperor. Mr. Aquino is the holder of the Second Class Order of Merit of Japan.

Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino and the members of his suite will make courtesy calls on the War, Navy and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries, the Imperial Household Department and the Foreign Office this afternoon.

In the evening, they will be guests at a dinner party to be given in their honor by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence.

TAKASHI GO SUCCUMBS AT KAMAKURA RESIDENCE

Was Chairman of Board of Directors of Nippon Physical Culture Association

Dr. Takashi Go, 50, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Dai Nippon Physical Culture Association, died of heart trouble on Tuesday at his residence in Zaimokuza, Kamakura.

Funeral services will be held under the auspices of the Association on Sunday.

Upon graduation from Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Go became an assistant professor of Chiba Medical University and was later appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Dai Nippon Physical Culture Association. He also occupied the post of vice-president of the Society for Promoting Students' Health, which is attached to the Education Ministry.

When he was a student he participated in the Olympic Games held at Amsterdam as a rowing coach and later became a member of the committee for the Olympic Games held in Rome.

TO UP OUTPUT OF HOPS

Chosen Plans to Ship Surplus Crop To the South and China

Domei

KEIJO, April 19.—With the success of the experiment to grow hops on the lower slopes of Mt. Hakuto in Chosen, large-scale production will be undertaken with the aim of shipping about 40 per cent of the total output to the Southern Regions and the China Continent.

At present, the Kirin Beer and Chosen Beer companies are growing hops on an area of about 400 chobu (one chobu equals 2.45 acres) which are not inferior to those produced in Munich, Germany. Preparations are now under way to ship the surplus product to Shonan, the Philippines, Shanghai, Hongkong and Nanking.

CHIANG TROOPS TRAPPED

Nippon-Nanking Units Crush Enemy Remnants at Tunganerh

Domei

TSINGTAO, April 19.—The Kogure Unit of the Japanese Forces, in cooperation with the Li Yuang-ping Unit of the Nanking Army, on April 11 trapped about 600 remnants of the 8th Route Army on the height at Tunganerh, north of Hsuchiachuan.

In the ensuing two-hour battle, the Japanese-Nanking troops gained the following war results: Enemy bodies abandoned, 40; war trophies captured, 10 rifles, 342 rifle bullets, 40 hand-grenades and other arms.

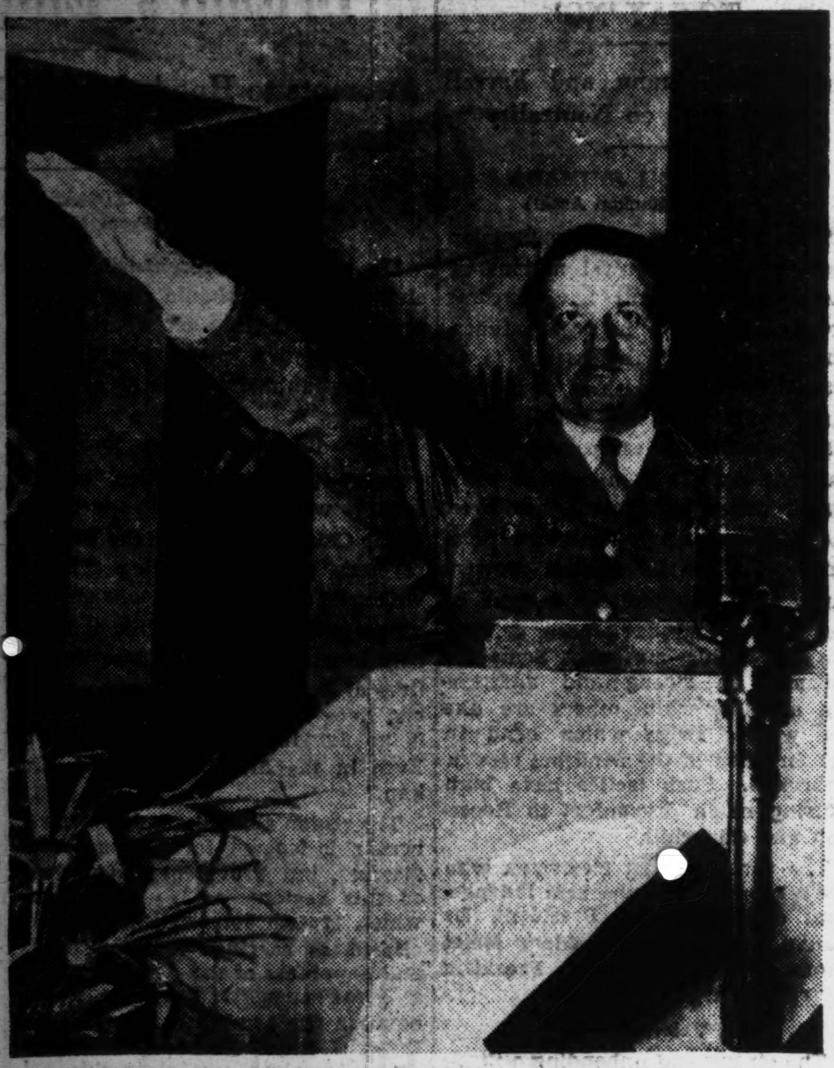
Insurance Firms Merging

The Taisho Marine Insurance Company capitalized at ¥10,000,000 was granted permission by the Finance Ministry on Thursday to absorb the Mitsui Fire Insurance Company capitalized at ¥10,000,000. The absorption will be effective around June.

Scribe Meets Heroic End

Kiyoshi Kawatani, 33, assistant councillor of the Asahi Shimbun and a member of the Navy Press Corps, was killed in action in the Solomons area on March 5 of last year. He was the third son of the late Dr. Hakuson Kuriyagawa, noted scholar on literature.

Fetes Fuehrer's Birthday



Dr. Willy Kuenzel, chief of the National Socialist Party in Mukden, making his speech on the occasion of the 55th birthday of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler before local German residents at the German House in Tokyo.

66-Year-Old Japanese Officer Working With His Juniors on South Pacific Front

By T. YAMAZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

Completely unmindful of his 66 years of age, Special Sergeant-Major Senji Nojiri is vigorously active on the foremost Southern Pacific front. Despite the gray hair beneath the steel helmet, Special Sergeant-Major Nojiri still retains all the zest and energy of a young man. He has even refused to stop work though wounded in the back by a shell fragment during the concentrated enemy bombardment of the Japanese positions one night.

"I entreated Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo three times to make an exception of the age limit in my case and was finally given permission about a year and half ago," said the veteran when the writer was invited inside the trench to hear his insistence that now was the time for the old to rise and render their last service to the nation.

"At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, I was a Special Sergeant-Major attached to the artillery corps," he declared, recalling the events of his younger years, "When the war ended, everybody was emigrating to America, so I went too. During the 33 years of my sojourn in America I worked at various occupations. I was a common laborer, office clerk, hotel proprietor and so forth.

"I returned to Japan in 1939, leaving my three children and their families in America," he explained, "the China Affair was the direct cause for my return to Japan. Watching shiploads of arms destined for Chungking leaving American ports, I realized that Japan was fighting America not China. Sinister Jewish machinations were pitting the two Asiatic people against one another. I had to hasten back to my homeland.

"A certain Japanese volunteered in the American army during the Great War," he went on, "he was given a certificate for pension payment of $2,000. When the war was over, he applied for his promised pension and was told that the money was payable 20 years later and that if he wanted the cash immediately, the sum would be cut down to $200. That's the American way of cheating people. I was afraid that America would play just such a dirty trick on Japan.

"I don't believe in retiring when old age comes," he continued, "on the contrary I feel that we should all work until the very moment death claims us. The aged must take the lead in paving the way for the younger generation. In order to win the War of Greater East Asia we must all shoulder our share of the burden—young and old alike. Even now I can keep at least ten American soldiers at bay."

NORTH CHINA RAILROAD CELEBRATES FIFTH YEAR

Tremendous Progress Made; Both Lines and Motor Roads Greatly Extended

Domei

PEKING, April 19.—Commemorating the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the North China Railway Company, a ceremony was held yesterday morning at which a memorial for those who died in the line of duty was unveiled.

Honors were also awarded to 400 model staff members and 1,000 local members were inspected, featuring the fourth day of the five-day celebrations.

Various other events were also held during the day, while a special radio program was given in the evening.

Since its inauguration in 1939, the North China Railway Company has been making great progress. Its railroad lines have been extended from 5,000 to more than 6,000 kilometers, motor highways from 4,000 to 18,000 kilometers, while inland river routes which were formerly only a little over 100 kilometers have been extended to 4,200 kilometers.

Passenger and freight traffic handled by the Railway Company rose by 182 per cent within five years.

The North China Railway has played an important part in bringing about closer Japan-China collaboration by promoting the welfare of 3,000,000 local inhabitants.

MEDICINAL SELF-SUPPORT BEING ATTAINED BY JAVA

Nippon Pharmaceutical Industrialists Aid Industry to Guard Islanders' Health

Special

DJAKARTA, April 19.—Java, which during pre-war days relied on imports of nearly all vital medicines except quinine for the health of the island's 50,000,000 inhabitants, is now forging ahead toward medicinal self-sufficiency through the efforts of the Japanese pharmaceutical industrialists and experts.

This was revealed when the manufacture of about 40 kinds of medicines were mapped out for the current year at the recent conference between the Japanese pharmaceutical firms and the authorities concerned.

Those medicines include: cocaine, caffeine tincture, quinine and other key vegetable medicines totaling 13 kinds; four medicines based on citronella and other vegetable fats; four extracts from vegetable substance including vitamin B; six medicines based on animal substances including liver extract; four medicines based on sulphur and other mineral substances as well as five kinds of digestive and cutaneous medicines.

Meanwhile, the Hygiene Bureau of the Internal Affairs Department of the Japanese Military Administration will increase the output of various vaccines at the Bandoeng Research Institute for contagious diseases and step up the culture of medicinal herbs at the pharmaceutical firms. It will further endeavor to foster the chemical industrial facilities which were not developed during the pre-war days.

DANKSAGUNG!

Fuer die vielen Beweise herzlicher Anteilnahme beim Hinscheiden meines unersetzlichen und unvergesslichen Mannes, unseres geliebten stets sorgenden Vaters moechten wir allen auf diesem Wege unseren herzlichsten Dank aussprechen.

MATILDE NIGGEMANN und KINDER.

HITLER'S BIRTHDAY FETED BY GERMANS

Over 500 Tokyo-Yokohama Residents Attend Celebrations Held Thursday

Over 500 German residents of Tokyo and Yokohama were present at the celebrations held Thursday at 5:30 p.m. at the German House, Hirakawa-cho, on the occasion of the 55th birthday of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler.

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and his wife, the German military, naval and air attaches and other members of the German Embassy were present as well as members of the Hitler Jugend in Tokyo.

The speech by Dr. Willy Kuenzel, chief of the National Socialist Party in Mukden, featured the evening's program which was relayed by radio direct to Germany.

Dr. Kuenzel conveyed congratulatory words to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in behalf of the German colony here and extolled the able leadership of the Fuehrer.

The program began with the marching in of the German flag followed by chorus singing by the Girl Jugends whose voices reverberated the room brightly decorated by the German flags. Music was also contributed by Professor Helmuth Fellmer of the Ueno Music Academy.

The meeting which ended at 6:30 p.m. was closed by the singing of the German national anthem and cheers for the Reich.

CRUISING TAXIS DISAPPEAR

Small Number Will Still Be Available From Garages

In conformity with the Decisive War Emergency Measures, cruising taxis have disappeared from the streets as from Thursday and hereafter taxis must be hired from the garage.

It is further reported that out of the 3,400 taxis now available, one-third will be used by Government offices and important industrial plants, one-third by the police for emergency purposes and half of the remaining one-third will be remodelled into trucks for transporting light baggages while the other half will be stationed at garages for public use. At Tokyo and Ueno stations, taxis will be available as before.

FOE BOMBER SHOT DOWN

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 18.—An American four-motored Consolidated B-24 giant bomber of the United States air force stationed in China which attempted to raid Hongkong from an easterly direction today at 1 p.m. was attacked by a Japanese navy fighter plane and shot down into the sea.

A patrol boat cruising in the vicinity hurried to the site of the crash and captured the enemy airmen including an officer.

Another 'Casablanca' Seen

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—Swedish News Agency dispatches from Lisbon said that air travelers arriving in the Portuguese capital from London reported that there were "certain signs" of another "Casablanca meeting" between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Roosevelt was said to have changed his route from the south and to be now travelling eastward.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of Vice-Ministers was held on Thursday at the Prime Minister's official residence and various pending problems were discussed.

Waseda Teacher Dies

Professor Yosaburo Seki, 63, of the Literature Department of Waseda University succumbed to acute pneumonia on Wednesday at his Itabashi-ku home.

Cameraman Akiyama Met Heroic Death In Final Onslaught Against Foe on Attu

Gallantly throwing aside his camera and courageously fighting to the last, Kakichi Akiyama, Asahi correspondent and cameraman, shared the glorious death of the 2,000 heroes of Attu Island, according to the Asahi.

Born in Fukuoka Prefecture in 1907, the late Mr. Akiyama studied at the Saint Thomas Medical College at Manila. Later he enrolled in the English Literature Department of Hosei University and upon graduation entered the Tokyo School of Photography. In 1936, he was employed by the Asahi as a camera man.

Assigned to Attu Island in April last year as a member of the Military Press Corps, he witnessed the many bloody and devastating battles which took place there. As the 2,000 warriors commanded by the late Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki subjected the enemy force to furious attacks, Mr. Akiyama busily took pictures of the heroic fighting of the Japanese Forces. But when the last and most violent attack was hurled against the enemy who effected landings on several places on Attu, he threw aside his camera and fearlessly took part in the fight against the foe.

In connection with the death of Mr. Akiyama, an Asahi correspondent remarked:

"The late Mr. Akiyama and I were ordered to go to the Aleutians on the same day. On X day in April, my friend and I boarded a warship. I was ordered to remain at a certain base for a time, but Mr. Akiyama was sent straight north. After parting with him, I patiently waited for the day when I might board a submarine. A few days later when I was taken to Kiska Island, I learned of the enemy's' landing on Attu Island. At the same time I was told that there was one correspondent on that island, but I was not sure whether he was Mr. Akiyama.

"As news about the progress of the battles on Attu reached us on Kiska Island, we ardently prayed for the success of the Japanese Forces. Shortly afterward when the heroic death of the Japanese troops on Attu was reported, I realized that the sole correspondent who valiantly shared their fate must have been my friend, Kakichi Akiyama."

INDUSTRIAL REFORM SLATED FOR BURMA

Cooperatives to Be Created in Line With Big Plan to Bolster Wartime Setup

Domei

RANGOON, April 19.—With the adoption of the draft budget for the new fiscal year, Burma's wartime structure is expected to be further strengthened.

The Burmese Cabinet on March 5 approved the draft budget for the coming fiscal year beginning April this year. This budget, the formal adoption of which is expected shortly, provides for the total revenue of 89,000,000 rupees against the total expenditure of 280,000,000 rupees which leaves a deficit of 191,000,000 rupees.

However, since the sum of 37,000,000 rupees is included in the expenditure as a special fund for the purchase of rice, the actual deficit for the coming year will amount to 154,000,000 rupees.

Although it is not possible to make a fair comparison of the new budget with that of last year, which covered the period of only eight months from August to March, this year, it represents an increase of about 60 per cent.

In order to help cover up the deficit, the Burmese Government announced the revision of the income tax regulations on March 10.

According to this revision, the progressive income tax will be levied on annual incomes of above 40,000 rupees, retroactive to August last year.

With the object of further consolidating the Government's wartime structure, Burma has decided to effect a reform in prefectural administration by which the existing 34 prefectures, excluding two, will be classified into 15 A-class prefectures, 15 B-class prefectures and four C-class prefectures.

Grouped into A-class will be those prefectures which border the enemy territory and need special wartime measures. In the A-class prefectures, governors will be assisted by vice-governors invested with powers to appoint and dismiss as well as remunerate lower Government officials and also grant awards to those who cooperate in the war efforts.

On the other hand, preparations are being made for the establishment within the Central Government of a Planning Board to work out important national policies with the aid of Burmese experts and Japanese advisers.

In industrial fields, the Burmese Government has decided to reorientate native handicraft industries scattered throughout the country and launch a cooperative movement throughout the country.

Stress will be laid on boosting production of cotton textiles, agricultural implements, ox and horse carts, small vessels, charcoal, hides, leather, gunny bags, straw products and substitute cement products. Moreover, many industrial cooperatives will be organized under a five-year plan.

The agricultural cooperative movement will be started following the organization of industrial cooperatives.

VITAL WAR PLANS UNIFIED BY BURMA

Role of New Ministry of Commodity, Transport Clarified By Thakin Than Tun

Special

RANGOON, April 19.—Extraordinary measures are called for when a country is engaged in hostilities, and the new Ministry of Commodity and Transport has been created to coordinate wartime measures being prosecuted by the Government for victory in the current war, explained Minister Thakin Than Tun, who has been entrusted with the important task of insuring the success of the Government's latest wartime undertaking, in an interview today.

Speaking in a firm but pleasant voice, the youthful Minister—he is only 29 years of age—explained that the work of the Ministry will be mobilization of commodities as well as transport distribution.

Asked when the Ministry, which came into existence on the occasion of the Burmese New Year on April 16, will start functioning, he stated, "We have already actually begun work."

The Minister said that the present, being wartime, new problems crop up and the Government has formulated measures to cope with those problems. Three extraordinary measures were undertaken by the Government, namely, paddy purchase scheme, commodity control and distribution scheme, and transport scheme, hitherto under the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Communications, respectively.

Since they are related, they have been coordinated under one Ministry, Thakin Than Tun said.

He stated that one of the major tasks of the Ministry will be economic planning—formulation and initiation of various production increase plans.

The Commodity Control and Distribution Bureau will work through the cooperation of societies in the distribution of goods and commodities, the Minister added.

He revealed that various measures are being considered to ensure the livelihood of the people and a fair distribution of daily necessities.

Regarding the Transport Bureau, the Minister declared that voluntary national labor service is contemplated in order to ensure adequate transportation of goods and commodities.

INDIA IS SPURRING BRITISH COLLAPSE

English Reported Taking Strong Measures to Stop Further Desertions From Army

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, April 16.—Despite the frantic efforts of the British authorities to stamp out the anti-British tendency which is daily aggravating among the Indian masses, ominous restlessness and confusion now seethe through that land.

In view of the crucial situation, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, accompanied by Major-General George Stratmeyer, Vice-Chief-of-Staff, recently visited Imphal to encourage the commander of the 17th Division and his subordinates, according to a Delhi broadcast on Friday.

Mountbatten's visit to Imphal along with the recent publication by General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, of his determination to defend Imphal to the last, are a part of the desperate British attempt to spur the Indian masses to consolidate their national defense in the face of the impending danger.

However, having witnessed the entry of the Indian National Army into Indian territory, the smouldering anti-British spark has burst into flame, resulting in walk-outs and riots that are impeding railway transportation of vital supplies.

In view of the situation, the British authorities have mobilized all available organs, let alone the army and the police, to further intensify suppression of the constant uprisings. On April 12, as an emergency measure, censorship was placed on first class mail followed by other stringent actions. However, in spite of the various oppressive measures, tumult and agitation among the Indian people is daily becoming aggravated over the length and width of India.

British Collapse Seen

Special

BANGKOK, April 16.—As soon as the revolutionary spirit flares up to any great extent in India, the collapse of the British against Burma is certain, was the conclusion reached by an Azad Hind correspondent who recently visited the Indo-Burma front. He said that Azad Hind propaganda organs were as important in India as the actual conduct of the war, pointing out that of the 400,000,000 Indians about 2,000,000 serve in the British army, constituting nine-tenths of the British-Indian forces.

He declared that if only a part of these Indian troops were won over by the Indian National Army, the liberation of the Indians from the British yoke was certain. He said that the British were fully recognizing this fact and had taken strict counter-measures, prohibiting the Indian soldiers from singing Indian national songs and from possessing short-wave transmitters. Any mention of the Indian National Army's fight for liberation and independence is severely punished and army mail is strictly censored.

The correspondent also disclosed that the British authorities were doing their utmost to destroy Indian culture and religion. He said that even the existence of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was being denied by the British and that reports of its activity branded as enemy propaganda. For these reasons the Indians who join the Indian National Army are greatly surprised to find this army composed exclusively of Indian officers and men under the command of an Indian general staff, the correspondent declared.

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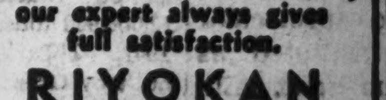

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Nippon Times
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1944

The Second Front Preparations

Most unprecedentedly sweeping is the British Government's recent edict restricting the movement and communications of foreign diplomats stationed in England. Foreign diplomats, other than those of the British Dominions, the United States, and the Soviet Union, are henceforth for an unspecified period prohibited from departing from England, prohibited from sending or receiving any communications not in plain language, prohibited from sending or receiving any communications without being subjected to British censorship, and prohibited from sending out any couriers or even any members of their domestic staff. Even Chungking and the other supposed allies of Britain are subject to these restrictions.

This constitutes the most sweeping violation of the rights of diplomatic immunity ever inflicted by any nation upon the other friendly nations of the world, a violation of international usage and courtesy which have been hallowed by centuries of general observance. It means the practical nullification of diplomatic relations, for what use is there of any country maintaining diplomatic representatives in England if such representatives are not to be allowed to receive instructions from or to dispatch reports to his home government except through the distorting medium of British censorship? How would the British Government react if any other country were to impose such restrictions upon the legitimate activities of British diplomats? To be sure, the British Government pleads the extenuating circumstance of extraordinary military operations which are now impending, but such an excuse can hardly be accepted in view of the fact that military operations over hundreds of years of history have been conducted heretofore with never a resort to such arbitrary strangulation of diplomatic activities as this latest high-handed British action.

Shocking as is the nature of this British action and its revelation of the arrogant British mentality, its immediate significance lies in its relation to the long-mooted question of the Second Front. On the surface, it would seem to indicate that the formation of the Second Front is at last very imminent, if the British authorities feel it necessary to take such drastic measures in consideration of some tremendous military operation. Taken together with other recent measures of a similar character, such as the closing of extensive coastal areas in eastern England to civilians, the suspension of air mail service to several foreign countries, the secret changes in the train schedules throughout England, the reorganization of various combat units and the like, it would seem that Britain is at last moving definitely to undertake the formation of the Second Front which is so long overdue.

But, on the other hand, the very excessiveness of the theatrical and spectacular measures which have been instituted as ostensible preparations for some great military operation raises some doubts as to the sincerity of Britain's intentions. Are not these overly dramatic preliminary measures but mere blinds to allay the widespread impatience over the delay in the formation of the Second Front while at heart the British authorities hope to prolong the delay still further?

It is a well-known fact that the British authorities have never manifested any enthusiasm for the idea of a Second Front. Churchill is known to have favored extensive long-distance bombing of Germany in lieu of any action by land forces, and he has often implied that the United States would have to shoulder the bulk of the burden if a Second Front should ever be formed, so much so that eminent American critics, including Senator Edwin Johnson, have decried in alarm that the ratio of American to British troops in any extensive operations on the European continent would be 73 to 28 in an undertaking which would be preponderantly to British rather than American political advantage. The reluctance of the British to engage in any operations on the Continent which would be bound to entail tremendous casualties is understandable in view of Britain's weakened condition and already depleted manpower. Furthermore, the British obviously would prefer to see the Soviet Union bleed itself white in solitary combat with Germany while Britain husbanded her own strength in anticipation of the inevitable Anglo-Russian conflict in the future. In the light of these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that Britain should resort to every possible device to give the impression that she is bending every effort in making preparations on a heroic scale while, in reality, behind the veil of these interminable pretended preparations she delays taking any actual action as long as possible.

But it may well be that the evil day of reckoning for Britain cannot be put off much longer. The promise which Britain made to the Soviet Union regarding the formation of the Second Front is already two years overdue, and Premier Stalin is obviously in no mood to be put off much longer. War-weariness in England itself is forcing the British public to welcome even a desperate gamble to bring the war to a quick end. The United States, pushed by domestic political considerations, may be pressing for some spectacular undertaking before the autumn elections. Under these pressures, the British Government may be forced against its inclinations to resort to the speedy launching of a Second Front. The possibilities of a major operation on the European continent in the imminent future are therefore not to be lightly dismissed. The latest British gestures may mean the further postponement of the Second Front for months, but on the other hand they may mean the formation of the Second Front within a matter of a few days or a few weeks.

Whichever it may be, however, the outcome can only be welcomed by the Axis. All indications point to the fact that Germany is fully prepared to deal a decisive blow to the enemy wherever he may appear in Western Europe. The Grand Fortress of Europe was never in such an impregnable condition as it is now. If a few German divisions on the exposed protuberance of the Italian peninsula can bring the vaunted Anglo-American drive from the south to a complete halt, what will Marshal von Runstedt's formidable legions, ensconced behind the greatest fortifications in the world, do to any enemy which may be so foolhardy as to venture into their maws! Indefinite delay or headlong precipitation, the Second Front can only mean disaster to the enemy.

Spare That Tree

I belong to that numerous group of people whom it pains to see big trees felled to the ground. Almost every race has had in its religious development a time of tree-worship (Baumkultus). The forests that surround the shrine of Ise, and the woods that always protect Shinto fanes, prove that we are good arbor-idolaters. The veneration for ancient trees was fostered by the belief in Kodama, the spirit of trees. Take the story of Naka-no-yume by our great novelist, Bakin, and see that though it is full of intricate plans and plots, its main purpose is to show the punishment that follows desecration of the Kodama.

A German sociologist once said,—"Revolutions make forests sorry." It takes a destructive mind to fell a giant tree. Every time I see one fall by the wayside to make room for a road or a new building site, I feel as though another link with the past were severed, another operation were performed to cut a heart-string that bound us to the memories of by-gone days.—From Editorial Jottings by Dr. Inazo Nitobe.

A Year Ago Today

April 21, 1943

The War Supply Investigation Committee of the United States Senate today announced that 12,000,000 tons of anti-Axis ships were sunk during 1942. This figure far exceeds the total tonnage built by Great Britain and the United States during the same period.

* * *

Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, blasted the peace rumors spread by the British Broadcasting Corporation as being entirely false and a concocted report. Dr. Schmidt declared that the D.N.B. never did publish such a report nor was such a rumor spread by the Spanish press as the BBC in London claimed.

* * *

American warplanes dispatched to the European front will hereafter have new identification marks. The red circle will be replaced by a yellow ring surrounding a blue field with the white star in the center.

* * *

In another atrocious act a formation of enemy planes raiding Sicily dropped innocent-looking pens and pencils, which when picked up by pedestrians would explode in their hands. Many Italian children are reported to have been injured when they unknowingly picked up these explosive pens and pencils.

* * *

In one of the severest aerial battles in the area south of Novorossisk 91 Soviet aircraft were shot down by the Luftwaffe. In this engagement the Germans lost two planes.

* * *

Taking advantage of the moonlight Japanese Air Units today raided the anti-Axis base in the southeastern section of New Guinea and inflicted heavy damages to various facilities on the ground.

Rise of New China

Sino-Japanese Accord Strengthened Through Nanking's Cooperation for Realization of Common Aims

By TATSUICHI HISHIYAMA
Written for the Nippon Times

The life-long objective of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was to build up China as a free and independent member of the family of nations and eventually to realize the real "renaissance" of Asia by helping to bring about the complete independence of India and other Asiatic countries under the yoke of Western imperialism. In order to achieve this final objective, Dr. Sun hoped to see the break up of Czarist Russian influence in the north in close cooperation with Japan and then the removal of the southern menace, British imperialism, through an alliance with Germany and Turkey. Dr. Sun even declared that if Japan was to help his endeavor, China would even be ready not only to hand over Manchuria to Japan but also to conclude the customs union with Japan, whereby Japanese imports were to enter China duty free, and to recognize the freedom of residence and trade in China of Japanese nationals.

In facing the present situation in China, we are greatly encouraged by finding in China a group of far-sighted and ardent Chinese patriots, represented by the leaders of the Nanking Government, who, in strict observance both in letter and spirit of the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, are struggling tirelessly in order to gain China's true independence and freedom by their own sweat and blood in close cooperation with Japan.

Marks Turning Point

The participation in the Greater East Asia War by China on January 9, last year, in this sense, definitely marks a real turning point in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. This epochal event fittingly coincided with the advent of the so-called new China policy on the part of Japan. In execution of its declared policy, Japan announced the abolition of extrality and the return of concessions, culminating a little later in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance by which the two countries pledged the mutual respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity, cooperation between the two countries for the building up of a Great East Asia, close economic collaboration on the basis of reciprocity and finally the Japanese promise to evacuate its armed forces from China upon the termination of the war. The Treaty has thus firmly laid down the basis of development for China's independence. By her latest action, Japan has given an opportunity to the Nanking Government to strengthen itself, thereby fortifying the very basis of operation against American and British imperialism allying with the Chinese faction in Chungking. Furthermore, inasmuch as Tokyo and Nanking were in complete agreement as to the supreme objective of establishing a new order in East Asia, the Japanese Government and the National Government at Nanking signed a joint declaration for the prosecution of war on the very day of the publication of the Declaration of War by the Nanking Government.

In this connection, it must be realized that the complete independence of China, now rapidly being realized before our very eyes, has been the cherished historical desire of the Japanese people. A series of Japanese actions have clearly proved that Japan is a bitter foe of imperialism.

With the initiation of the so-called new China policy by Japan, the age-long desires of the Chinese people are well on the road to realization and unlimited vista is opened to the National Government to strengthen its political basis, as well as to the Chinese people to build up their own country.

Difficulties to Be Overcome

The road that new China has to tread is not an easy one. The untiring efforts of the Nanking Government in the past one year have undoubtedly greatly improved its war program in the political, military, economic and ideological fields. But now, since the War has entered into its crucial stage, the National Government should make further efforts to preserve public security, to promote civilian welfare and to concentrate the entire national resources in increased production.

With the participation in the War by the National Government, the fact that the very objective of the War lies not only in the protection of free and independent China but also in the security of Greater East Asia has been recognized by the general public in China, by which the war sentiment and the consciousness of the idea of a united front with Japan have been greatly stirred up.

Furthermore, the Nationalist leaders are determined to see that the solidarity and fighting sentiment of the people be preserved even if the war may last for many more years and may assume increased severity. The preservation of a firm fighting spirit is above all the key to the final victory, and the consolidation of the entire national efforts in a systematic way in the prosecution of war is an urgent necessity for New China. Only by facing the situation in this way can the National Government carry out effectively its requisite and yet necessary policies.

Strengthen Political Basis

The first prerequisite of the National Government for the execution of its urgent policies is the strengthening of its political basis. The more critical the war situation becomes, the more it is required that the National Government carry through the necessary political readjustment and reform.

The most direct way of strengthening the National Government is to solidify the Kuomintang, which was rejuvenated six years ago before the National Government returned to Nanking. It played an important role in re-establishing the Government at Nanking. But, once the new Government was organized, almost all of the leaders and active elements of the party assumed important government posts. In consequence, the party has since become a comparatively weak organ.

The Chinese people are held to be by nature very individualistic. Therefore, it seems necessary that they shall be organized from the very bottom, first in small units and up gradually to larger groups eventually culminating in the organization of a political body powerful enough to move them to take effective organized action. Organizing the people in this way can only be accomplished by the Kuomintang, which is not only the nucleus of the National Government but also its limbs. Penetrating into the masses of the people and organizing them, the Party can permeate the political ideology of the Government to the very depth of the masses.

Policy Altered

The policy of the National Government vis-a-vis Chungking has undergone a drastic change since Nanking's participation in the war. Hitherto, Nanking had been waging merely a polemic war against Chungking by demanding the termination of internecine war under the slogan of "No internal armed fight among fellow Chinese." But with the joining in the War, it has openly begun to wage an armed struggle against Chungking which is allied with America and Britain, declaring that Nanking does not shirk from shedding blood for complete peace in China.

The intensification of the War has inevitably heightened the position of New China as the important supply base of military provisions for the prosecution of the war. Iron, coal and other natural resources in North China and Mongolia are important raw materials to Japan's heavy industry, while agricultural products in Central China serve also as necessary military provisions. Under the present circumstances, it is a primary necessity that New China should concentrate in accomplishing increased production of important military materials by overcoming all obstacles.

We need not here repeat Okakura Tenshin's assertion that "Asia is one." Truly, the fate of East Asia is one and indivisible. Particularly is this true in the case of Japan and China, which have been closely bound in history and geography. China's freedom and independence can only be secured by the victory of Japan, China and their allies in the War of Greater East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

Indolence is the sleep of the mind.—Vauvenargues.

* * *

The motto of chivalry is also the motto of wisdom: to serve all, but love only one.—Balzac.

* * *

Superstition is the poetry of life, so that it does not injure the poet to be superstitious.—Goethe.

* * *

Truth is established by investigation and delay; falsehood prospers by precipitancy.—Tacitus.

* * *

We cannot learn raillery; that must be a gift of nature; and I esteem him happy who does not wish to acquire it. The character of sarcasm is dangerous; although this quality makes those laugh whom it does not wound, it, nevertheless, never procures esteem.—Oxenstiern.

* * *

It is not titles that reflect honor on men, but men on their titles.—Machiavelli.

* * *

He that is violent in the pursuit of pleasure will not mind turning villain for the purchase.—Marcus Antoninus.

* * *

Let us enjoy the fugitive hour. Man has no harbor, time has no shore, it rushes on and carries us with it.—Lamartine.

THE THREE THAT DARE TO SAY 'NO'

De Valera, Inonu and Farrell Stand Firm on Neutrality

By TATSUMI SHIMADA
(From the Shukan Asahi)

The pressure and oppression brought against neutral nations by the Anglo-Americans have become greatly intensified in recent times. The intention of the enemy is to drag them all into their own fold, thus dividing up the whole world into two hostile camps, the Axis and anti-Axis. Even such a belligerent nation as Finland has been the object of Anglo-American pressure. But these neutral powers know well the sinister designs of the enemy and have been defying the foe's unjust measures. Some are assuming a strong and unflinching attitude, while others are like the willow twigs which bend in the direction of the wind but remain unbroken. Such tactics have been causing much discomfort to Roosevelt and Churchill.

The three leading statesmen who are responsible for the firm independent diplomacy are President De Valera of Ireland, President Ismet Inonu of Turkey and President Farrell of Argentina.

De Valera of Eire

The strong and unbending attitude shown by President De Valera against the pressure brought to bear upon his country by the United States recently has broken the proud nose of President Roosevelt. One of the customary and unfounded charges usually brought out against neutral nations by the Anglo-Americans is that espionage activities are being carried on. It is a fabrication, pure and simple. Such a charge was brought against Eire by the United States, and was followed by a demand that the former expel the Japanese and German consular officials stationed there. But President De Valera rejected it without hesitation and in no uncertain terms. Although Eire is a member of the British Commonwealth, it is a free State and occupies the position of neutrality in the present war, while in the veins of President De Valera still run the revolutionary blood which made him engage in a long contest with Britain. President Roosevelt may have forgotten this fact.

The same firm attitude was shown by Eire when the United States demanded the use of military bases and permission to station its armies in Eire territory. Shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asa, President De Valera stated with determination that to abandon neutrality would mean suicide for Eire. He has been adhering steadfastly to this policy.

Inonu of Turkey

President Ismet Inonu of Turkey has been also successfully maintaining a policy of neutrality in spite of various forms of pressure brought upon it by the Anglo-Americans, and has been piloting the Turkish ship of State clear from shoals and hidden rocks in the whirlpool of war. Sixty years of age, his name has been connected with outstanding diplomatic achievements at the Lausanne Conferences.

Known as a gentleman of amiability, President Inonu started his career as a military officer after graduating from the Istanbul Military Academy. Moreover, he was the right-hand man of the Father of New Turkey, Kemal Ataturk during the war of Turkish independence, in the capacity of Chief of the General Staff. The present national army of Turkey was reorganized by him. It is only natural that the sagacious general that he is, as a statesman and diplomat he does not underestimate the real military power of Germany in the present war.

Moreover, President Inonu is a born diplomat. His notable ability was displayed at the time of the Lausanne Conference of 1922 when he succeeded in bringing about the nullification of the Sevres Treaty, which was calculated to unreasonably diminish the territory of Turkey, and also in the abolition of extraterritoriality in Turkey. The very fact that the new boundary lines he secured at the conference were far more extensive than those which the most aggressive elements in Turkey had dared to anticipate indicates his great diplomatic skill.

President Inonu is partially deaf in his right ear which was injured during the war of independence. It is said that he used this shortcoming to great advantage during the Lausanne Conference, by pretending not to hear the unfavorable opinions of the British delegates and by saying something totally unrelated to the topic taken up by them.

Farrell of Argentina

The United States has also failed in its high-handed treatment of Argentina. Taking advantage of the big earthquake that shook San Juan, and by the display of sympathy and coercion she succeeded in forcing the Ramirez Government to sever its relations with the anti-Axis nations. But this success was short-lived, for about a month later another coup d'etat occurred by which the Ramirez Government was replaced by a new regime under the leadership of General Farrell which meant the complete retreat of the pro-American element in the Argentine political circles.

The United States manifested her indignation by severing diplomatic relations with Argentina but the Farrell Administration is nothing firm and absolutely unshaken.

The army is the deciding factor in Argentina. Moreover, it was guided and trained by German army officers during the past 25 years up to 1940, and naturally there are many army officers who are pro-German in disposition. Both General Farrell and Lieutenant Colonel Peron, the War Minister, belong to this group. Moreover, the new administration is being supported by the Argentine navy. It is said that the United States is considering economic pressure because of the inefficiency of the diplomatic severance. But it does not seem that President Farrell is much concerned with American intimidation.

The foregoing three great personalities among the neutral Powers in the current world war prove that justice is on the side of the Axis nations, for unlike the Anglo-Americans the Axis camp does not find intimidation or threats necessary in order to gain the support of neutrals.

Britain's Empty Promises

Attempts to Hoodwink the Indian People Second Time Doomed to Fail

By TORASHIGE UYEHARA
(From the Mainichi Shimbun)

"It seems incomprehensible that civilized people should waste their precious lives in such a primitive, epidemic-ridden place where even ordinary animals find it hard to exist."

Thus did one British journalist express the dissatisfaction of the soldiers who were sent to the banks of the Chindwin River in the autumn of 1942, the region being infested with wild animals, poisonous snakes, vipers and malaria. While it is debatable whether one can describe the lives of British soldiers as "the precious lives of civilized people," there is no denying that many lost their lives in the first "Tragedy of Arakan."

The region along the Indo-Burmese border is known for its numerous diseases, but Providence has selected this region as the altar upon which British imperialism is to be offered as sacrifice for the liberty and happiness of the Asiatics. Hence a great struggle is being waged between the combined forces of the Imperial and Indian armies and the Anglo-American armies in this primitive and desolate area, and the Indian independence is about to be realized as the result.

From our own viewpoint, the Indo-Burmese border is the sacred jungle which promises the re-birth of Asia. It is indeed pitiful that the Anglo-American soldiers should come to this place from the far-flung areas of the globe only to lose their lives, but they shall not die in vain. Their death may be described as an act of expiation for the sins committed by the Anglo-Saxon races in Asia for centuries.

Outrages Numberless

We do not wish to be cruel toward the Britishers, but we know the nature of numberless outrages perpetrated by them against the Indians during the past three centuries. We know how the Britishers snatched away from Indian princes gold which made possible the industrial revolution in England, and we know what criminal methods they employed in this predatory act. Determined to destroy India's handicraft industry which was unsurpassed in the world, the British masters drove away millions of urban population to rural districts and the thumbs of some of the more skilled craftmen were dismembered so that they could not engage in the handicraft industry again. They also wiped out all village schools throughout India so that the people would become illiterate, although they had been one of the most highly civilized races of men. Although India is noted for her fertility of soil, she has become a famine-ridden nation under British rule, and it is said that between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 are constantly exposed to partial hunger. Not content with making the land the footstool of British imperialism, the tyrants used Indian blood and gold for the expansion of their own imperialistic enterprises. How many times were Indian soldiers sent to all parts of the globe by the British masters as the tools of British aggression since the time of the Opium War!

But the time has come when Britain must pay for its tyranny and wrongdoings. What is taking place in the present theater of war along the Indian border is only the overture. Those British soldiers who are falling like flies before the onrush of the Imperial Forces are only the tools of those in the back lines, leading the war. The latter are the main enemy of Asia.

If any race is qualified to be angry before God it must be the Indians, but for long have they been submissive. The British took their patience to be unlimited. In the first World War, the sum of 200,000,000 pounds was exacted and 1,400,000 Indian soldiers were used in various expeditionary armies. The people expected to secure home rule in compensation for these contributions but as soon as truce was declared Britain suddenly changed its policy and attitude toward India. A nominal system of self-government was given them, as well as a cruel law known as the Rowlatt Legislation. And Britain is trying to repeat her acts of the first world war. Against a promise of a new constitution to be established after the war, India was asked whole-hearted cooperation in the war. With neither side yielding, India and Britain came to an unavoidable strife, with the first political fire being discharged by the Indian National Congress at its session held in Bombay on August 7, 1942.

Is Different in Nature

Although many struggles were staged between the two nations during the present century, especially after the first world war, the present one is absolutely different in nature. The Indian National Congress now occupies an absolute position from which it cannot retreat. It demands the complete withdrawal of British power from Indian soil, and the present offers an excellent opportunity for a breaking of the existing deadlock. It goes without saying that all this has come because of the War of Greater East Asia.

But who could have anticipated a few years ago the scene now being enacted on the Indo-Burmese border? The Imperial Army and the Indian National Army are marching shoulder-to-shoulder and arm-in-arm, thereby demonstrating the unity of Asia. Moreover, another trusty ally, Burma, is backing them up as a great supply base. Was such a great epic ever created in Asia? Its real and grim significance is hard to grasp, but it is indeed a stupendous event heralding the coming emancipation of the Indians.

India, together with China is the oldest civilized nation of mankind and has been a source of the culture which nurtured Asia. India is not only the brain but also the heart of Asia because it is situated in the center of the region. For this reason, unless the 400,000,000 people of India secure their real independence—while they do not occupy their rightful position among the nations of the world—Asia cannot assert itself.

However much India's resurrection may be desirable, it cannot be expected that Britain will accord her independence as a gift. British industrialism would never permit such a gift to be granted to India. Complete independence can only be secured through armed contests. But she can not do it alone. As Subhas Chandra Bose said, the assistance of a third powerful nation was absolutely necessary, and India has found such a power in Japan. The operation of the Imperial Forces in May, 1942, the tragedy of Arakan in May, 1943 and the present advance of the Imperial and Indian armies into India mark stages in Japan's assistance for the cause of Indian independence. Thus, India is well provided with external assistance; she only needs her own endeavors to gain her goal. It is to be congratulated that much activity is now evident in India.

The last card which Britain is likely to present as her last desperate move, is the proposal to give India a Dominion status by way of courting her good-will for such a step would be better than to lose India altogether. The iron unity of the Indian people will be required when the moment arrives. They must realize that the future holds nothing but exploitation under British imperialism and should not permit themselves to be deceived by her siren voice however sweet it may be. The latest broadcast speech of Prime Minister Churchill is such an example.

The British Government has never carried out its promises to the people, and thus their conditions have become worse with the passing of time. Churchill has recently given an empty promise in the form of a four-year plan in order to alleviate the existing internal anti-government sentiments. As Britain does not fulfill the pledges made to its own people, she never will carry out those made to an alien people. The Indian people should take this to their hearts at this great historic moment.